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THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New World and the Old.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Collected From the Telegraph Columns.

A national billiard association may soon be in the field.

Washington is said to be the most productive of the Fanning group of islands.

It is rumored that A. D. Clark, an Englishman, may try for the cup to get over with Lord Dunraven.

Colonel Frost says the stories of American soldiers looting churches is absolutely false. He praises Otis.

The university of Oregon will play football at Berkeley campus November 18.

St. Louis' world's fair is to be a great one. The fund has already reached \$4,000,000. The total amount aimed at is \$5,000,000.

The White Star steamer Germanic collided with a large near Liverpool and was seriously injured. She will not sail for New York this trip.

Reverend McKinnon asserts that General Luna, the rebel chief killed by Aguinaldo's orderly, had killed his wife and mother-in-law in Paris and fled.

A Paris dispatch says Russia has no interest in Kruger's people or their little republic, and will not interfere. Germany is said to be friendly to the English.

A giant brass combine is being formed which it is stated will comprise all the plants in the Naugatuck valley, Connecticut. The main office will be in New York city.

At Paris, Mo., the grand jury returned an indictment for murder in the first degree against Alexander Jester, on the charge of murdering Gilbert Gates, son of a Chicago millionaire, 28 years old.

The 19 Russian man-of-war in the Pacific will shortly be reinforced by six ships from the Eastern squadron. The Berlin Tageblatt sees in this a connection with the rumors of the China-Japanese alliance.

Secretary Long will make a recommendation for a limited increase of the new navy in his forthcoming annual report. He will devote most of his energies to urging abolition of limit of cost in the construction of battleships.

Herr Hoff, ex-treasurer of the Albert Verein, a charitable organization under the patronage of the king and queen of Saxony, was sentenced to imprisonment for four years and nine months for misappropriating 250,000 marks of the society's funds.

The Durghers are said to have secured the services of 13,000 natives.

Prolongation of war beyond British expectations is now said to be certain.

The navy department is to give Marconi's wireless telegraphy a practical test.

England will expect the Boers to pay the cost of war when the end comes.

The government of Venezuela has been turned over to Castro, who seems to be very popular.

United States army officers have been sent to South Africa to watch the progress of the war.

Fifteen sick men of the Iowa regiment are to be sent to a general hospital at the Presidio, San Francisco.

Russia has at last agreed that the claim resulting from the seizure of seals in Behring sea shall be arbitrated.

It is stirred by the expectation of important fighting. Volleys are being fired at the American outposts nightly.

Colonel John B. Yates, one of General Sherman's main supports in the famous march to the sea, is dead at Amesbury, Ont.

The battleships Texas and Indiana are to go out of commission, as the officers and men are needed in the Philippines. Others may follow.

A Berlin dispatch says telegrams from Brussels announce that in the Transvaal legation circles it is stated that France and Russia will not permit the annexation of the Transvaal and Orange Free State to England.

At Atchison, Kan., a robber shot and killed one man and wounded another in a store, which they later robbed. They were pursued by a posse and they shot and killed a policeman and another man, both members of the posse.

Canada has made a new proposition for permanent settlement of the Alaska dispute. She again asks for arbitration on terms similar to those imposed by the United States and Great Britain over Venezuela. Fifty years of occupancy is considered conclusive evidence of title. She is willing to give up Skagway and Dyes, but wants Pyramid Harbor.

One hundred years ago it was considered a wonderful achievement for ten men to manufacture 48,000 pins a day. Now three make 7,000,000 pins in the same time.

It is complained that the blacksmiths of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth show lack of interest in the operation of the hofeshoers' license law. The members of the craft in Duluth were so disinterested that they conceded their vacancy to the board of examiners to Minneapolis.

A Filipino newspaper makes the statement that independence will be given to the islands in December, when Bryan will be elected president of the United States. The newspaper also makes the statement that the American casualties have been 23,000 since last February and that the policy now is a retreating fight.

The cigar-makers' official journal reports that 414,356,931 cigars were manufactured in the United States during July—an increase over the output of the same month in 1898 of 89,644,120 cigars.

FORCED TO SURRENDER.

An official dispatch received in London from General White, commanding the English forces at Ladysmith, states that the Dublin fusiliers, a mounted battery and the Gloucester regiment, were surrounded and forced to surrender to the Boers.

This loss to the British deprives them of 3,000 men and seven big guns.

The recuperative powers of the Boers are regarded with wonder by the British.

The South American republics will try to patch up their difficulties by arbitration.

The Peruvian cocoa crop is a failure. The beans are damaged by insects and the price has already doubled.

A professional baseball league for 1900, to include Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Vancouver, B. C., is now on the tapis.

Admiral Schley will go to South Africa in command of the South Atlantic squadron to protect American interests during the progress of the war.

Interesting experiments of Marconi's system of wireless telegraph resulted in wireless telegraph messages being successfully transmitted over 29 miles of space.

Professor Arthur McGiffert, of Union Seminary, New York, refuses to quietly resign from the Presbyterian ministry, and another heresy trial seems inevitable.

The president, it is said, considers that the Germans and British caused the trouble at Samoa and that they should pay the greater portion of the damage.

At Kamloops, B. C., John Hayes is to be tried for murder. He is accused by the confession of his sister of having killed her husband, she acting as accomplice.

Dwight L. Townsend, founder of the Postal Telegraph Company, United Lines Telegraph Company and the famous Havemeyer sugar factory, is dead at New York.

In his message President McKinley will ask for an appropriation for commission to be appointed to investigate the commercial and industrial condition of the Chinese empire.

Bell had a hot brush with the insurgents at West Guagua, killing four of the island of Guam, in the Ladrones. One enlisted man was killed and a captain and lieutenant wounded.

The Aberdeen Packing Company's cannery at Fairhaven, Wash., was burned. All machinery and stock, including 15,000 cases of canned salmon, went up in smoke; loss, \$150,000.

Captain Leary, the naval governor of the island of Guam, in the Ladrones, was forced to adopt heroic measures to enforce his administration. The friars were hostile to his orders so he invited them to leave.

The Boer loss at Eland's Laagto was 38 killed and 64 wounded.

John Barrett, ex-United States minister to Siam, is lecturing in the South.

Eight men were buried alive by a cave-in at the Isabella mine at Cripple Creek, Colo.

President McKinley and Secretary Long attended the launching of the ship at Richmond, Va.

The twentieth Kansas volunteers have been mustered out. They left for home on a special train.

Colonel Ray thinks the Valdes trail, an all-American route to the Alaskan gold fields, suitable for a railroad.

Agents of the Transvaal government are in Chicago seeking to enlist Americans for service in the ranks of the Boers.

With impressive military honors the body of General Guy V. Henry was buried at Arlington cemetery, Washington.

The move for the increase of the German navy was made by Emperor William in Chicago, and as yet is wholly unsupported.

The fourth infantry, 1,200 officers and men, has left Fort Riley, Kansas, for San Francisco, en route to the Philippines.

A circular issued by the Ohio republican state executive committee, soliciting contributions from federal employes has been declared by the civil service board, contrary to law.

According to the latest reports from Cape Town, General Jonker has joined hands with the Free State forces, and there has been some outpost fighting. President Kruger has arrived at Glencoe.

Michael Hatal was killed while performing a feat of magic in catching bullets in his teeth, at New York. Lead bullets had been substituted by some one for the usual "dummy" article.

General Fitzhugh Lee, while interviewing in Washington, said in an interview that the Cuban people are steadily improving under the existing protectorate of the United States, but are not yet quite ready for purely Cuban government.

A desperate street fight between members of a Tennessee colony recently located at North Salem, Ind., and citizens of North Salem, resulted in the instant death of one man and the fatal wounding of another, and minor injuries for many others.

The special correspondent of the London Daily Mail at Ladysmith, describes the arrival of the war balloon there. It was welcomed, he said, with wild dances by the Kafirs, who regard it as a deity. General White and General Archibald Hunter both ascended and reconnoitered the enemy's position.

"It begins," says Tim and Terne, "to look as though Anderson and Elwood are to be the tipple centers of manufacture in the West."

The union cigar-makers of Tampa, Fla., have enforced to demand that cigar factories be scrubbed and cleaned once a month.

There are upwards of 1,000,000 ships of produce in the United States, and it is believed that from their ranks a strong national organization can be formed.

Ex-Minister to Russia Breckinridge opines that in the event Russia or France interferes that it is Uncle Sam's duty to help England in her fight.

WALTHY ILO ILO VISAYAN VIOLATES HIS OATH.

Manila, Oct. 30.—M. Ruperto Santiago, one of the wealthiest Visayans who had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and who posed as a friend of the Americans, has been arrested at Ilo Ilo, while other Visayans are being watched. The prisoner is charged with organizing a revolutionary junta. Santiago owns sugar estates throughout the island of Negros.

It is asserted that a council of 10 and the manager of the junta met daily at Santiago's office for the purpose of engineering an extensive scheme of collections for an insurrection. One of Santiago's steamers was captured carrying supplies to the rebels. His arrest caused rumors of an outbreak of the natives of Ilo Ilo, and precautions have been taken to prevent trouble.

A battalion of the Eighteenth regiment and marines of the gunboat Concord, formed an expedition at Concepcion, Northern Pampas, to search for the Commodore's crew, who were held ashore by a white flag, and who is supposed to be a prisoner. They found the place deserted, and burned every house as a punishment.

Want to Fight Boers.

An informal meeting was held here this evening in men proposing to proceed to South Africa to fight for the British. More than 100 Englishmen, Americans and Americans decided to go. They organized a party and believe they can secure 200 more men. The volunteers include ex-soldiers, frontiersmen, Englishmen familiar with the Transvaal, and commercial clerks.

A Break Fight.

Manila, Oct. 30.—General Young's column, which left San Isidro at daybreak, moving northward in the direction of Santa Rosa, encountered the enemy strongly entrenched just beyond the mountain range. A brisk fight ensued and the rebels were repulsed. Two Americans were killed and one wounded. Pursuit was impossible, owing to the width and depth of the stream.

Philippine Envoy Will Not Be Received.

New York, Oct. 30.—A special to the World from Washington says: Secretary of State Hay, when asked if Senor Regidor, the Filipino envoy, would be permitted to appear before the Philippine commission, said:

"I have heard that he contemplated visiting the United States and would present some plan as that outlined by the newspapers. He would have no official or diplomatic status in Washington, either as agent of the Philippine insurgents or as a diplomatic representative of the so-called Filipino government. The question of his being heard by the Philippine peace commission rests entirely with the commission itself. The state department is not concerned in the matter in any way."

Boers Evidently Reconstructing Their Plans—English Are Resting.

London, Oct. 30.—The war situation this morning presents no new features. It is presumed in Natal that the Boers are reconstructing their plans and that the English are resting, but telegrams from Ladysmith, at express rates, still occupy 48 hours in transmission to London, and, therefore, it is not impossible that something is happening.

The Daily Telegraph has the following from Ladysmith, dated Wednesday:

"Our cavalry patrols have been fired on this afternoon and chased by the enemy near the scene of the Reitfontein engagement. The Boers show signs of coming aggressive. We learned of the capture of the messengers in response to a military wire sent to Commandant-General Jonker."

According to the latest account of the first battle at Glencoe, the Boer army amounted to 7,000 men, and about noon another army, almost as large, under Commandant-General Jonker, advanced within 6,000 yards of Glencoe camp and then retired. The Boer losses were very heavy, fully 300.

On the Northern Border.

Cape Town, Oct. 30.—A telegram from Bulawayo, Rhodesia, says: A Boer force is threatening Chief Khama and Chief Linchwe, who are loyal to Great Britain. The two chiefs' country lies at the extreme northwest of the Transvaal and includes Botsanaland. It seems a gross mistake for the Boers to provoke war among the natives.

The probable explanation is that the Boer force intends to destroy the railway to Bulawayo, which runs through Khama's country and thereby prevent a movement by Colonel Plumer's force to go to the relief of Mafeking. Already there have been stories of a Rhodesian armored train engaging the Boers some distance north of Mafeking.

Rhodes Watched the Fight.

Cape Town, Oct. 30.—According to further dispatches from Kimberley, the Boers removed their killed and wounded in cars. No reliable estimate of their losses has been made. Mr. Rhodes rode out and watched the fight. The townspeople, including the women, mounted the trenches, watching eagerly for the return of the troops. Mr. Rhodes is cheerful and gives dinner parties daily, at which luxuries are abundant.

Moves From Utah to Oregon.

La Grande, Or., Oct. 30.—A big deal in real estate was consummated here today. N. W. Schofield, of Nephi, Utah, purchased from Walter M. and Charles Pierce, what is known as the Harlan Starvation farm of 1,200 acres in Cove, for \$36,000; also the Charles Goodough residence and 40 acres of land at Island City, for \$5,500. Mr. Schofield, who has been a prominent stockman of Utah, will transfer his operations to this valley, utilizing the Stewart place as a stock farm and the Goodough property as a place of residence.

Chilean Duel.

Valparaiso, Nov. 1.—The sudden death last week of Senor Garcia, director-general of railways, and of Senor Pinochet, minister of industry and public works, under mysterious conditions, caused a great sensation. In both cases the medical authorities certified that their death was due to pneumonia.

It is rumored, however, that both succumbed to wounds received in a duel with swords, conducted in the most barbarous fashion, neither having any knowledge of fencing.

HOSTILE TO HIS ORDERS.

American Naval Governor Forced Friars to Leave.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The navy department today received a report from Captain Leary, the naval governor of the island of Guam, in the Ladrones. The president himself has read the report, his interest being particularly attracted by the disclosure of the fact that the first American governor of an island has already been obliged to adopt heroic measures to insure the proper administration of affairs there.

Leary soon learned his authority as governor was being subverted and every measure of reform which he proposed was being defeated by the hostile influence of the friars. He was obliged to decrease, in the belief that any disturbance of the order of things which governed the island for so many years would cause them to lose their hold upon the natives.

After exhausting all other means to overcome this influence, Leary reports he was obliged to notify a half dozen friars that they might have free transportation from the island and he should expect them to avail themselves of the offer.

They left. But one friar is in the island and he was a man of such character and reputation as to convince Leary of his fitness to remain.

Troops Ready to Move.

Vancouver Barracks, Nov. 1.—Major Rudolf G. Ebert, medical director, and Captain P. C. Willis went to Portland yesterday and made a thorough inspection of the transports Pennsylvania and Olympia, and found everything in such good condition that there is no reason to delay the sailing of the ships when the necessary cargo is finished.

From private information received from Manila, it is learned that Major Henry Wygant, Twenty-fourth infantry, has been granted a sick leave of absence, and will return to this post. Major Wygant served through the entire Cuban campaign without any serious illness, but since his arrival in the Philippines, about six months ago, he has been suffering from rheumatism, and a change of climate has been ordered, in the hope of affording relief.

Marconi System in Navy.

New York, Oct. 30.—The navy department has begun a series of experiments with the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy with the object of determining its practicability for general use for naval purposes on sea and land. The experiments will extend over a period of several days, and the results will be set forth in a report to be submitted to the bureau of equipment by a board of naval experts, which has been appointed especially for this work.

The particular object of the tests was to determine the practicability of using the system for short signaling while squadrons are at sea. Marconi's system, if it does all that is claimed, would be of immense advantage in this work. The Boer commander announced that the British garrison at Mafeking made a bayonet attack on Commandant Louw's larger near Grandstand, but were repulsed, leaving six dead on the field, and it was believed many of the attacking party were wounded.

The dispatch asked that Colonel Baden-Powell should for an armistice in order to bury the dead. General Creech consented to this, the Boers assisting in placing the dead in the wagon going to Mafeking.

Boer Heroism.

Durban, Natal, Oct. 30.—An interesting incident in connection with the Eland's Laagto fight is reported here. When the fire of the British guns became too hot, eight Bersa ran forward to the front, and, standing coolly opened fire at the Imperial Light Horse guards, with the evident purpose of drawing the latter's fire while their comrades retired. Seven of the brave fellows were killed.

The Spanish commissioners who entered the insurgent lines report that there are 14 American prisoners at Tarcac, all of whom are well treated. Lieutenant Gilmore, of the United States garrison Yorktown, who fell into the hands of the insurgents at Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, last April, where the Yorktown had gone on a special mission to relieve the Spanish garrison, is at Batang.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 31.—The steamer Labrador, just arrived from a trip along the Atlantic coast, reports that a fishing crew of 80 men, on a desolate island, off the northern coast of the coast, where they have been utterly abandoned for some time, owing to the fact that the instructions for a vessel to bring down provisions were carried. A steamer must be sent to their assistance promptly or they will perish with cold and hunger.

Six Hundred Sheep Cremated.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 31.—The sheep pens at the navy yards, covering an entire block, were destroyed by fire last night, and 600 head of sheep were cremated. Four firemen were seriously injured by falling walls, and one of them, Charles Peterson, driver of a hook-and-ladder truck, died. The loss is estimated at \$90,000.

Fire in a Theater.

Chicago, Oct. 31.—Fire broke out under the stairway leading to the gallery of the Columbia theater tonight, a few minutes previous to the beginning of the first act of "His Excellency the Governor." A panic which followed was quelled by the prompt action of attendants of the house and the police. The large audience left the theater in an orderly manner, and an hour later the performance was opened.

London, Oct. 30.—Florence Marryat (Mrs. Francis Leach), the well-known authoress, died in London this morning.

GEN. YOUNG IS ADVANCING

Experiencing Many Difficulties on the March.

LAGUNA DE BAY RAN AROUND

The Boat Was Fired Upon by a Party of Insurgents Bearing a White Flag—Gen. Leary Ordered South.

Manila, Oct. 31.—General Young, with the infantry, is advancing upon Cabanatuan under difficulties. The country is furrowed with rivers and deep ravines, the bridges over which have been destroyed; the mud is deep, and made firmer by the heavy rain. The American horses are not yet accustomed to the native grass and a long bullock train led San Fernando carrying hay for the cavalry.

The Spaniards report that there are no insurgents at Cabanatuan. The gunboat Laguna de Bay dispersed a force of rebels who were engaged in constructing trenches beyond Santa Rosa. The boat was fired upon by a party of insurgents bearing a white flag. She is now aground, and a number of Chinese are coming to Angeles from Tarcac, paying the insurgents for the privilege. It is reported that Aguinaldo and the Filipino congress are at Tarcac.

There are about 3,000 insurgents before Angeles. They have been quiet for the past week.

Two thousand rebels are at Bamban, five miles to the north. General Bates has been recalled from San Fernando, and ordered to sail for the southern islands as soon as possible.

LADYSMITH INVESTED.

Situation Somewhat Dangerous to Ex-communicated.

London, Oct. 31.—The position of Ladysmith, without being alarming, is sufficiently dangerous to excite anxiety. Evidently the Boers are trying to repeat their Dundee tactics. Roughly speaking, they have 17,000 men, against 12,000 British. General Sir George Stewart White has the better artillery, but his is of lesser range.

The delay in the Boer attack is reported to be due to the non-arrival of Commandant-General Jonker's column. This has given the British a much-needed respite after their recent exertions.

Everything, it is now considered, is a matter of time. The Boers are patient and judgment. Nothing is known regarding the progress of defensive works for the protection of Ladysmith. The censorship is more active than ever.

According to the Daily Chronicle's correspondent, the Boers are using the number of words allowed for press messages to one-fourth the number allowable before.

Farmers in the neighborhood of Ladysmith have left their farms and are taking refuge in the town. The Boers are congregated in the town.

Two guns the Boers have mounted are powerful weapons. They are the ones used in shelling Dundee, and it is a matter of considerable surprise how they managed to transport such heavy pieces.

BURNED TO DEATH

Forteen Persons Were Cremated in the Ashes of a Ship.

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 28.—News was received here today that 14 people had been burned to death at Faires, Baldwin county, about 30 miles northeast of Mobile. Sometime Monday night last fire destroyed the dwelling of Harry Goodale and Samuel Smithson, cremating all the occupants of both houses. The Goodale family consisted of father, mother and six children. There were six persons residing in the Smithson home, the husband, wife, three children, and a sister of Mr. Smithson. The fires are believed to have been of accidental origin.

Storm in West Indies.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 31.—After days of continuous rain storms, a terrific storm struck the city today, causing much destruction. Twelve houses were wrecked and others badly damaged. The unprecedented rainfall continues. Telegraph wires are down, and it is impossible for vessels to enter or leave the harbor. A Ward liner has been delayed four days. The United States transport Burdette has been kept cruising outside the harbor, and fears are entertained that the fleet of destroyers from Haiti and Jamaica that usually arrive on Monday morning.

Jamaica Was Swept.

Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 31.—Reports of the severe rain storm that has swept the country arrived from various points and confirm the fear that extensive damage had been done. The Rio Cobre inundated Spanishtown, doing considerable harm. All the railroad lines are interrupted, and most of the highways are impassable in consequence of the mud and landslides. Advice from the town of Black River report great damage to shipping and wharves, as well as serious injury to crops.

MUSIC KILLS A HORSE.

New York, Nov. 1.—Vice-President Hobart, who has been ill for weeks at his home in Paterson, N. J., suffered a relapse this morning. He had a succession of choking spells, resulting from an imperfect action of the heart, an old affliction, complicated with inflammation of the stomach. Mr. Hobart has not been able to attend to his private affairs for the past two or three days, and an attorney has been given power of attorney to attend to his business.

East Liverpool, Nov. 1.—Seven hundred girls employed in the biscuit warehouse and the dipping and stamping departments of nearly every pottery in the city struck this morning for higher wages.

Ferry Out in Two.

New York, Nov. 1.—The Pennsylvania ferry-boat Chicago, plying between Jersey City and New York, was out in two by the steamer City of Augusta, of the Savannah line, at 12:35 this morning, on the New York side of the North River. She went down in seven or eight minutes. There were between 80 or 40 people on board, four being women. It is supposed that several persons were drowned, although there is no positive proof of this assertion.

Cabanatuan Occupied.

Manila, Nov. 1.—Major Ballance's battalion of the Twenty-second infantry entered Cabanatuan yesterday, meeting with no resistance. The natives welcomed the Americans, shouting, "Viva los Americanos." The insurgents troops had fled to the mountains.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 31.—No new cases of yellow fever have appeared here during the past 24 hours. A heavy frost is expected. It is believed quarantine against Jackson will be raised in another week.

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

President McKinley Issues the Usual Proclamation.

The president has issued the following proclamation:

"A national custom, dear to the hearts of the people, calls for the setting apart of one day in each year for special thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings of the preceding year. This honored observance acquires with time a tenderer significance. It enriches domestic life; it summons under the family roof the absent children to glad reunion with those they love. Seldom as this nation had greater cause for profound thanksgiving. No great pestilence has invaded our shores; liberal employment waits upon labor; abundant crops have rewarded the efforts of the husbandman. Increased comforts have come to the home. The national finances have been sustained and made firmer. All the elements of industry and trade there has been an unequalled degree of prosperity, while there has been a steady gain in the moral and educational growth of our national character. Churches and schools have flourished. American patriotism has been exalted. Those engaged in maintaining the honor of the flag with such signal success have been, in a large degree, spared from disease and disaster. An honorable peace has been ratified with a foreign nation with which we were at war, and we are now at friendly relations with every power on earth.

"The trust which we have assumed for the benefit of the people of Cuba has faithfully advanced. There is marked progress toward the restoration of healthy industrial conditions, and under wise sanitary regulations the island has enjoyed unusual exemption from the scourge of fever. The one which swept over our new possession of Puerto Rico, destroying the homes and property of the inhabitants, called forth the instant sympathy of the people of the United States, who have faithfully advanced. There is marked progress toward the restoration of healthy industrial conditions, and under wise sanitary regulations the island has enjoyed unusual exemption from the scourge of fever. The one which swept over our new possession of Puerto Rico, destroying the homes and property of the inhabitants, called forth the instant sympathy of the people of the United States, who have faithfully advanced. There is marked progress toward the restoration of healthy industrial conditions, and under wise sanitary regulations the island has enjoyed unusual exemption from the scourge of fever. The one which swept over our new possession of Puerto Rico, destroying the homes and property of the inhabitants, called forth the instant sympathy of the people of the United States, who have faithfully advanced. There is marked progress toward the restoration of healthy industrial conditions, and under wise sanitary regulations the island has enjoyed unusual exemption from the scourge of fever. The one which swept over our new possession of Puerto Rico, destroying the homes and property of the inhabitants, called forth the instant sympathy of the people of the United States, who have faithfully advanced. There is marked progress toward the restoration of healthy industrial conditions, and under wise sanitary regulations the island has enjoyed unusual exemption from the scourge of fever. The one which swept over our new possession of Puerto Rico, destroying the homes and property of the inhabitants, called forth the instant sympathy of the people of the United States, who have faithfully advanced. There is marked progress toward the restoration of healthy industrial conditions, and under wise sanitary regulations the island has enjoyed unusual exemption from the scourge of fever. The one which swept over our new possession of Puerto Rico, destroying the homes and property of the inhabitants, called forth the instant sympathy of the people of the United States, who have faithfully advanced. There is marked progress toward the restoration of healthy industrial conditions, and under wise sanitary regulations the island has enjoyed unusual exemption from the scourge of fever. The one which swept over our new possession of Puerto Rico, destroying the homes and property of the inhabitants, called forth the instant sympathy of the people of the United States, who have faithfully advanced. There is marked progress toward the restoration of healthy industrial conditions, and under wise sanitary regulations the island has enjoyed unusual exemption from the scourge of fever. The one which swept over our new possession of Puerto Rico, destroying the homes and property of the inhabitants, called forth the instant sympathy of the people of the United States, who have faithfully advanced. There is marked progress toward the restoration of healthy industrial conditions, and under wise sanitary regulations the island has enjoyed unusual exemption from the scourge of fever. The one which swept over our new possession of Puerto Rico, destroying the homes and property of the inhabitants, called forth the instant sympathy of the people of the United States, who have faithfully advanced. There is marked progress toward the restoration of healthy industrial conditions, and under wise sanitary regulations the island has enjoyed unusual exemption from the scourge of fever. The one which swept over our new possession of Puerto Rico, destroying the homes and property of the inhabitants, called forth the instant sympathy of the people of the United States, who have faithfully advanced. There is marked progress toward the restoration of healthy industrial conditions, and under wise sanitary regulations the island has enjoyed unusual exemption from the scourge of fever. The one which swept over our new possession of Puerto Rico, destroying the homes and property of the inhabitants, called forth the instant sympathy of the people of the United States, who have faithfully advanced. There is marked progress toward the restoration of healthy industrial conditions, and